It is impossible to buy a friend that is worth the price.

This weather is fine for corn. How are your radishes?

The perfect husband always belongs to the other woman.

Many a young girl's grammar isn't as good as her gown.

When you meet a stranger get busy and tell your troubles first.

How did the iceman make a living when every home had its cellar?

At least no one can be surprised if there is a coal shortage next winter.

Every time one cuts in one's expenses a new growth starts somewhere

Americanism can be taught in the business of life as well as in the

Apparently the Palm Beach suit now

has a rival in thinness in the all-wool winter suit. Only a few years ago a father could

make a comfortable living without a

home garden.

A lot of folks are wondering where the men get the corsets they wear with those waist-seam coats.

Americans who tour abroad must expect to bear a substantial part of the cost of reconstruction.

Peace surely ought to prove durable after it has been so laboriously hammered into shape.

How old does a man have to be before he begins taking off his coat and overcoat together, leaving the sleeves of the one in the other?

An agreement that will enable one set of maps to last for eternity may not be regarded as much of a favor by the enterprising publishers,

About this time, the cheapest feeling man in the country must be the "conscientious objector" and slacker who watches the heroes returning.

Since it was just about a year ago that the tide of war began to turn, this is a good time to remember the many invaluable lessons of the war.

Recent reports of bolshevist rules affecting public morality indicate that total depravity has at last found a frank, uncompromising championship.

That government sale of 3,600,000 pounds of prunes indicates another of the horrors of war our doughboys es-

nese politicians are very desirous of nikl. Turkey asked the powers to me- belligerent Balkans is in progress. holding a high place in the govern ment. Little could the flat dweller be

blamed if, flying far from the madning crowd's ignoble strife for expensive flats, he discovered the charms of I'fe in a tent.

what they attack,

"Eat fewer costly foods," advises Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. If the doctor will open a grocery store and sell them to us we'll do our part.

What the prosperous countryman city is what there is to city life to make it worth what it costs.

From a survey of the luxuriously printed "reform" journals it appears that the more a reformer is endowed the more dismal he becomes.

Now that Uncle Sam has his experts investigating the habits of the oyster they should try to find why the lonesome habit of appearing singly in some restaurant stews persists.

Women are rebelling against fashion's decree favoring hobble skirts and are going back to short skirts on their own account. This is indeed an era of revolutions.

If the price of milk, as threatened, rises much higher, the efficiency engineer will have to speak reprovingly to

The minister who shot a bluejay for Interrupting the sermon may have been giving a warning to members of the congregation.

Professor Garner says the jungle call of the female ape sounds like "hoohoo," which sounds very much like the call frequently used by the female of the species in this country.

Discharged soldiers who are moving to the cities may not find them so delightful in cits' clothing.

The weather is making it difficult to enthuse much over the fuel administration's appeal to buy next winter's -coal now.

Recent developments prove that unguarded railroad grade crossings are no less dangerous than in times past. Why are they permitted to remain as perpetual threats sgainst life and

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) TREATY OF BUCHAREST, 1913.

A Peace Treaty Signed Just Before the World War Broke.

states, had before the recent world war were established to them by the treaty of Bucharest signed at the Roumanian capital on August 6, 1913, by representatives of the said states kan states were united in fighting Turkey and one in which they were fighting among themselves. By 1910 the Bulgar and Greek bands in Macedonia. which had been quite as likely to massacre each other as to massacre the Turks, had got together for the purpose of devoting all their efforts against the common enemy. Then trouble broke out in Albania and the Serbians sent their irregulars to help the Albanians against the Turks.

It was the same old story of the Balkans being "affame" again. In March of 1912 Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia came to an understanding. agreeing to bury their mutual animosities temporarily and combine against the Turk. Roumania stood aloof. The Porte, alarmed, promised reforms in Albania and Macedonia. Turkey also announced that she would hold army maneuvers near Adrianople.

Began to "Diplomatize."

The great powers began to "diplomatize," to prevent a war. Germany and Austria declared that the status quo in the Balkans must be maintained, and Austria mobilized her army. But the wild nations of the Balkans had got out of hand, and little Montenegro, on October 8, 1912, declared war against Turkey. On October 17 Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia spolls, issued a joint declaration to the same effect. A Bulgarian army of 300,000 men occupied Mustapha Pasha on October 19, Kirk-Kilisseh on the 24th and invested Adrianople on the 27th. Two days later was fought the sangulnary battle of Lule Burgas, the chief battle of the war, with a front of 22 miles. In this battle the Turks lost 35,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, while the Bulgarians lost 15,000 killed and wounded. The Turks now fell back upon the Tchatalja forts, the last line of defense for Constantinople.

Meantime the Serblans had swept into Macedonia and were driving the Turks before them with heavy losses, The face of circumstances has so the south, routed the Turks in several for peace. changed in China that very few Chi- engagements and finally captured Salo-

The boundaries which those chronic, diate and be quick about it. They did disturbers of the peace, the Balkan so and an armistice was signed between Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro on one side and Turkey on the

other on December 3. Greece refused to sign any armistice while Janina, the Albanian capital, reand Greece. That treaty closed two mained in Turkish hands, and continwars, practically, one in which the Bal- ued to attack that city. The powers hurriedly got together in a peace conference in London. There was no coming to terms with the Turk, and on February 3, 1913, hostilities were resumed. The Greeks captured Janina, and the Bulgarians drove in the Tchatalja line. A Bulgarian and Serblan army took Adrianople with the Turkish commander and 30,000 prisoners. Scutari in Albania was besieged by a Montenegrin and Serbian army, and Greek men-of-war in the Adriatic were co-operating with the troops.

Powers Could Not Agree. The powers were frantic and could not agree among themselves. But on April 19, 1913, another armistice was signed, and on May 30 the belligerents signed at London a treaty of peace with Turkey. By this treaty Turkey surrendered to the Balkan allies the island of Crete and all territory on the European mainland west of the Enos-Midia line, and left the adjustment of the Albanian frontiers and the disposal of the Aegean islands to the powers, which meant that Turkey gave up all her European possessions except Constantinople and the country immediately back of it.

But the lnk on the treaty was not dry when the Balkan states began to quarrel with each other over the

Thirty days after the treaty of London had been signed they were all at it again, with Roumania now playing part. The Bulgarians attacked the Greeks in the Panghalon district and fought a three days' battle with the Serbians, ending on July 30.

Bulgaria Declares War. Three days later Bulgaria declared war against Greece and Serbia, and Montenegro declared war upon Bulgaria. Roumania declared war against Bulgaria on July 10, and Turkey at the same time sent an army forth and captured Adrianople without trouble. The Bulgarians stubbornly resisted the advance of the Greek army north, while one part of their army was sent but King Constantine pressed on to join the Greeks at Saloniki and an- toward Sofia. The Montenegrins and other detachment to help the Montene- Serbs hurled back the Bulgarians in grins. The Greeks, coming up from the west, and King Ferdinand sued

And now a new arrangement of the

TREATY OF LONDON 1831.

Pact Wherein the Neutrality of Belgium Was Defined.

was directly impelled by the events of July in Paris. The laws of Holland were generally unfavorable to the Beltionately represented in the legislature administration for the Belgians.

Began to Shout for France. On August 5, 1830, while the people Dutch retiring before it. of Holland were supposed to be celebrating the king's birthday, a revolu- tatives of the great powers and Beltionary piece was performed in the gium signed the treaty of London. By opera house in Brussels. Stirred by this instrument a part of Luxemburg ence began to shout for France and in the Belgian hands "provisionally." against Holland. The cries were heard Belgium, it may be remarked, conin the streets and repeated and a riot tinued to hold the duchy until 1839. Brabant and the riot turned into a established practically as they are toaries. The revolution spread to the kingdom solemnly guaranteed.

and fulfilled his promise.

The treaty by which the present all in revolt. The Czar, alarmed at kingdom of Belgium was created and what he considered the spread of a A lot of fellows in civil life are its neutrality guaranteed was signed revolutionary spirit, called upon the trying Foch's policy of attack, always at London on November 15, 1831, by other powers to interfere and promto attack, but they don't care much the representatives of Austria, Prus- ised a contingent of 60,000 troops. sia, France, England and Russia. It Prussia massed her troops on her westwas, in fact, not merely one "scrap of ern frontier and France announced paper" which the Germans tore up that any movement of Prussian troops when they invaded Belgium in 1914, into Belgium would be met by a simbut two-for this neutrality guaran- llar movement on the part of the teed by the treaty of 1831 was re- French. A conference of he five great affirmed by Germany at the beginning powers was then sitting a London to of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 at settle the question of Greece. France cannot understand on his visits to the the demand of England. The congress proposed that the Belgian question be of Vienna, after Napoleonic wars, had submitted to the conference. The constituted Belgium and Holland one Polish insurrection, which now broke country under the House of Orange. out, gave the Czar all he could attend But the Belgians were never content to to at home, Austria was harassed by be under the crown of Holland and the Italian question and Prussia was when the French revolution of 1830 fully occupied in guarding her eastern which placed Louis Phillipe on the frontiers. So England and France throne took place the Belgians were were allowed to have their way, which inspired to a successful revolt which was the way of Belgian independence.

Failed to Settle Trouble

The congress of London issued sevgians; the Belgians were not propor- eral protocols intended to settle matters but falled to do so. One stumand there was, besides, the difference bling block was Luxemburg, which Holin language and religion of the two land refused to give up and Belgium sections. Although the Belgians spoke claimed; deputies from that duchy sit-French, Dutch was made for them the ting in the new national assembly, official language of the courts and only Prince Leopold of Coburg was offered Dutch was taught in the schools. Long the Belgian crown but refused to acbefore the revolution in Paris an agi- cept it until matters were settled more tation had been going on for a separate to the liking of the Belgians. The Dutch refused to evacuate Belgium and a French army marched in, the

On November 15, 1831, the representhe dramatic representation the audi- was given to Holland and the rest left ensued. Then some one hoisted over The province of Limburg was given to the city hall the old standard of Holland and the boundaries of Belgium revolution. In a few hours Brussels day. The king of the Belgians was was in the hands of the revolution- recognized and the neutrality of the

country like wildfire. The revolution- The Czar would not ratify this ists made a proposal to the king that treaty, although his envoys had signed he should submit to the states-general it, until the next May, when he did so proposition for separate governments But now King William of Holland for Belgium and Holland under the balked. He refused to evacuate Ant-House of Orange. The king promised werp, which was besieged and taken by the French thereupon. It was not A provisional government was estab- until 1839 that King William decided dished in Brussels which declared Bel- to accept fate. Having done so he glan independence and called upon all abdicated and the Belgian question Belgians serving in the Dutch army to was settled to reappear in a more return home. 'The provinces were now tragic form 83 years later.

EXPLAINS STAND

Gompers Elucidates Position of the American Federation of Labor.

AIMED AT GREEDY TRUSTS

Combinations, He Says, Would Bring in Workers Under Contracts Which Virtually Make Them Slaves -Other News of Labor.

Opposition of the American Federation of Labor to unrestricted immigration during the next four years is based largely on a desire to checkmate "a combination of corpor tons, trusts and shipping companies" that would bring immigration to the United States under contracts which made them virtually "slaves of these trusts," Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, declared in an address before the Pan-American Federation at New York.

"This is a critical time, a crucial time, a time unprecedentel on the globe," said Mr. Gompers, "and it simply means we must protect ourselves or be overwhelmed. The standards we have raised for America's workers we are not going to give up to the greed and rapacity of employers."

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Every one of the 225 employees of the Angel Island immigrant station have signed an application for admission to the Federal Employees' union. General Mangin, commander of the French army of ocupation at Mayence, issued a proclamation forbidding

strikes against the Rhenish republic. Forty hours a week and wages at \$1 an hour was the demand made by delegates from 23 building trades unions of 21 contractors at a recent conference held in Boston.

About 400 hat band weavers of Paterson, N. J., are on strike as the result of the refusal of their employers to grant them a 44-hour week and a flat increase of 20 per cent in wages.

The coal miners of central and southern France decided to resume work. The difference between the miners and their employers were adfusted through the arbitration of the minister of labor.

After having been on strike more than a week 4,000 knit goods workers of Brooklyn went back to their shops, having won a 10 per cent increase in wages. Union conditions are to prevail, it is stated, and the agreement

terminates in one year. Advices from Lisbon to the state department reported that the general railroad strike had affected the greater | held in Philadelphia recently. portion of train service in Portugal, except on the lines south and southeast Vancouver, B. C., since June 3 ended of the capital. Some sabotage has been

reported. Eighty per cent or more of the very fine furniture used in Havana, Cuba. country by Spanish cabinet makers, the designs of the furniture corre-, sponding to the special liking of the

Of 9,871 different occupations in industry only in some fifty or sixty are there so-called apprenticeship systems, and in most of these apprenticeships consist mainly in an insistence upon training during a certain length of

Eleven hundred women clgar makers employed in five factories in Allentown, Pa., went on strike, demanding an increase in pay of \$4 a thousand. They are earning five and six dollars a day and the managers say they were apparently satisfied with conditions until agitators appeared among them. One factory was stoned. Several arrests were made.

A strike of marine firemen, offers and water tenders was called along the entire north Atlantic and Mexican gulf coasts from Galveston, Tex., to Portland, Me. The strike leaders assert the entire fishing industry and all privately owned vessels will be tied up | demanded 75 cents, and a rebel group by the walkout. The strikers de delayed settlement by refusing at first mand an increase of \$15 a month in wages and closed shops.

The Calumet and Hecla and subsidlary mines announced the re-employment of all underground workmen of their forces. This does not mean an increase beyond 50 per cent of normal in output of copper, but an increase in underground development work. It presages the turn in the copper metal situation as viewed by leading Michigan copper producers and means 3,000 men will return to work in mines.

Members of the Marine Firemen, Ollers and Water Tenders' union at Philadelphia were called out on strike by orders of the Chicago headquarters for a wage increase of \$15 a month, better living conditions, recognition of the union and 60 cents an hour for time over eight hours a day.

The Garment Workers' union called a strike in Canada demanding the same wages paid in the United States. Two thousand members of the union responded to the strike order in Mon-

treal. An average increase in pay of trainmen of slightly more than 6 cents an hour, with minimum of \$85 a month, dating from July 1, was announced by the Kansas City Rallways company. Employees in other departments working on hourly basis are increased from 2% to 3 cents an hour. The railway operatives,

MOVE FOR BETTER RELATIONS

Prominent Employers of Labor at Chicago Working on a "Get Together" Plan.

Formation of a commission composed of 40 large employers of labor, whose object will be to promote cordial and friendly relations between wage earners and those for whom they work, has been undertaken at Chicago under the direction of Harold McCormick of the International Harvester company and Harold Swift, vice president of Swift

The plan was suggested by John J. Mitchell, president of the Plinois Trust and Savings bank, after a conversation he had with Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, during the latter's recent visit to Chicago.

Mr. Mitchell, J. Ogden Armour, John G. Shedd, John Scott and others joined in a call for about 40 representative business men, where the project was discussed and given concrete form. The main idea is to demonstrate to employees that their employers have an interest in their welfare beyond the mere payment of wages. A community service organization will be formed which will provide entertainments, lectures and cultivate a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness,

Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades council, said he thought the commission was on the right track, and would prove beneficial in many ways.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

In four of the Dunfermline (Scotland) linen factories the employers have adopted a three-day working week to enable the operatives to draw the out-of-work donation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been the storm center of banditry and revolutions for the last several years the mining industry has kept up remarkably well.

Eight hundred employees of the Savage Arms corporation, at Sharon, Pa. went on a strike, tying up the plant there. The men walked out in a body when their demand for straight time pay instead of piecework was refused. An increase of 25 per cent in the pay of all of its several hundred employees has been granted by the G. W. Alexander Hat company, West Reading, Pa., of which George W. Wynkoop, Jr., is secretary and manager. The increase goes into effect at once.

Adoption of an industrial relations plan, carrying with it provisions for annuities for employees and giving them a voice in the matters pertaining to relations with employers, is announced by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

As the only full-fledged woman memher of the International Association of Machinists Miss Hannah Black of Glasgow, Scotland, attended the seventh annual blennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union league

The general strike in progress at July 8 when the strike committee directed members of the various unions involved to return to work. It was estimated that when the strike was at its is said to be manufactured in this height more than 11,000 workers were idle.

Textile workers at Martinsburg, Va., numbering 1,300 were organized at a meeting under the direction of Vice President McCoskey of the Textile Workers of America. The organization was chartered and officers elected. The meeting was a closed one and no admittance was granted anyone save accredited members.

Street car service was resumed at Cleveland, Ohio, when 2,600 employees of the Cleveland Railway company went on strike. Settlement was reached after a four-hour meeting of the city council, Mayor Davis and city officials, President J. J. Stanley and other offi cials of the street car company and members of the carmen's union sitting as a committee of the whole.

Ten thousand building laborers went back to work on 150 important Chicago contracts after a brief strike for higher pay. They returned to their work partly victorious and for the most part satisfied. They are to get 70 cents an hour instead of 571/2. They to compromise.

The plant of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock company was reopened after having been closed six weeks following a strike of employees. The yard normally employs from six to seven thousand men. According to Frederick L. Baker, president of the company, 300 men took up their tools. Strike leaders, however, claimed that less than one hundred reported. The unsettled strike hinges on a question of union recognition.

The Manchester (Eng.) cotton strike, which tied up the industry throughout Lancashire for almost three weeks, has been settled after a long conference. The operatives resumed work on the basis of a 48-hour week and an advance in weekly wages amounting to 30 per cent.

There has been an increase of 10 per cent in woolen manufacturing machinery engaged as compared with April 1, but still the mill output of the country is far from equaling the de-

The British industrial council for the manufactured leather trade has adopted a national agreement under which the 48-hour week comes into force immediately throughout the saddlery, harness, solid and fancy leather goods trades. A minimum day wage of 10 cents an hour is established, with increase affects more than 3,000 street an increase of 12% per cent for piece workers, pending further negotiations,

Couldn't Work

S. W. Bishop Was Laid Up By Kidney Trouble. Now Owes Good Health to Doan's.

W. Bishop, 5162 Kensington Ave., S. Louis, Mo. "I wasn't able to worl Sharp pains would catch me when stooped or tried to lift anything, and at night the kidney secretions passed frequently and were scanty and sainful. Second "I owe my present good health, larg

cretions passed frequently and were scanty and painful. Specks seemed to be before my eyes and I would get dizzy. There was a puffiness under my eyes. I could see myself failing from day to day and I finally was laid up from June until September. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. I receive relief with the first box and becam stronger every day. I could sleep we

stronger every day. I could sleep well at night and the kidney secretions were now of natural color. The dizziness and other troubles disappeared and I picked up in weight. After I had used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I looked and felt like my old self. The cure seemed a miracle and I firmly believe that my life was saved by this remedy." Sworn to before me.

JOHN W. BRUNS, Notary Public.

DOAN'S HIDNEY
DOAN'S HIDNEY
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BREBBBBBB Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

Caused by

Acid-Stomach Millions of people who worry, are despondent, have spells of mental depression, feel blue and are often melancholy, believe that these conditions are due to outside influences over which they have little or no control. Nearly always, however, they can be traced to an internal source—acid-stomach. Nor is it to be wondered at. Acid-stomach, beginning with such well defined symptoms as indisestion, belohing, heartburn, bloat, etc., will, if not checked, in time affect to some degree or other all the vital organs. The nervous system becomes deranged, Digestion suffers. The blood is impoverished, Health and strength are undermined. The victim of acid-stomach, although he may not know the cause of his allments, feels his hope, courage, ambition and energy slipping. And truly life is dark—not worth much to the man or woman who has acid-stomach!

Get rid of it! Don't let acid-stomach!

Get rid of it! Don't let acid-stomach hold you back, wreck your health, make your days miserable, make you a victim of the "blues" and schomy thoughts! There is a marvelous modern remedy called EATONIC that brings, ohl such quick relief from your stomach miseries—sets your stomach to rights—makes it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. Helps you get back your stomach to rights—makes it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. Helps you get back your stomach to rights—makes it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. Helps you get back your stomach to rights—makes the same way if you will just give it a trial. Get a big 56 cent box of EATONIC—the good tasting tablets that you eat like a bit of candy—from your druggist today. He will return your money if results are not even more than you expect.

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACE Not That Kind. "I see where a new jack is lifting

automobiles," "Can't the police catch him?"

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Its Class. "Do you believe in metempsychosis?" "Never heard of it. Is it a new

HOW RHEUMATISM

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to contune, incurable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterling remedy which will prevent a return of the disease.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. They have

Will prevent a return of the disease.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem
Oil Capsules immediately. They have
brought back the joys of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica,
gall stones, gravel and other affections
of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder
and allied organs.

They will attack the poisons at once,
clear out the kidneys and urinary tract
and the soothing healing oils and herbs
will restore the inflamed tissues and
organs to normal health.

All others are imitations, Ask for
GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name
GOLD MEDAL is on the box. Three
sizes, at all good druggists.—Adv.

Some fellows seem satisfied to be to the world what tartar is to a horse's teeth.

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin. Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin.

Good Excuse. "Can you lend me a bit of loose

Everywhere 25c each.-Adv.

"Sorry, but my money's tight."